

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be read carefully in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

WARNINGS

This product can have a fatal impact on neighbouring crops and plants: to avoid this, take all possible precautions to minimise spray drift.

RESTRICTIONS

Not to be sprayed in windy conditions; Not to be sprayed onto weeds which are naturally weak or those damaged by the following: drought, high temperatures, dust, flooding or frost (at the time of treatment or soon after). Unsatisfactory results may occur if applications are made during the above conditions; Never apply beneath a polythene or glass cover; After having used Diamond, ensure that decaying foliage, stolons, roots or rhizomes are well dispersed or covered when cultivating prior to planting or drilling a crop; Respect a period of 5 days post treatment, prior to any subsequent applications of lime, fertiliser, farmyard manure or pesticides; Not to be used within or around hedges; Windfall fruits should not be included in food or feeding stuffs when using this product; Hand-held equipment must not be used to apply this product.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following weeds are susceptible: Black Bindweed, Field Bindweed, Cleavers, Common Couch, Dandelion, Red Deadnettle, Broadleaved Dock, Fat hen, Field forget-me-not, Groundsel, Knotgrass, Mayweed spp., Annual Meadow grass, Black Medick, Ryegrass, Shepherd's purse, Speedwell spp., Creeping Thistle, Volunteer cereals, Volunteer oilseed rape.

Annual weeds require a rate of 3.0 L/ha whereas Perennial weeds, Annual and perennial grass weeds and a Broad mix of weeds with volunteer cereals all require 5.0 L/ha.

Specific information prior to application

Ensure that 5cm of leaf or two fully-developed true leaves are present on annual grasses and broadleaved weeds; Strong, green leaves must appear in perennial grasses; The presence of at least 4 leaves, with 10-15cm of fresh growth in Common Couch is an indication of new rhizome growth which alongside tillering is a sign that it has become susceptible.

FOLLOWING CROPS

When Diamond shows the first signs of weed control, soil cultivation can begin. A firm seedbed consisting of fine, moist soil is ideal for grassland renewal. Seeds should be sown at 1-2cm deep, after this, ensure that the ground is rolled.

There is the possibility that Diamond may harm succeeding crops. To avoid unnecessary crop damage, respect the below intervals:

All edible crops (stubble) and all non-edible crops (stubble)* require a sowing interval of 5 days; Maize & Sorghum require 14 days; Field bean, Buckwheat, peas, Fibre flax, linseed, Alfalfa, Phacelia, Oilseed rape and Mustard require 28 days and Potatoes, Sunflowers, Sugar beet and Vegetables require 60 days. *Please note that only cereals should be planted as a succeeding crop.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

All spraying equipment must be completely clean prior to use. The spray tank should be filled half-way with clean water. Begin agitation and add the required amount of Diamond through the filter. Continue to fill the spray tank with water and maintain agitation during spraying and until the tank is empty. Applications are to be made using a conventional hydraulic sprayer via a medium spray to ensure good coverage of weeds and their leaves. Using fresh water and a wetting agent, wash the equipment after each use. Rinse again with fresh water, drain and leave to air-dry. Always ensure there are no herbicide residues left in the sprayer as subsequent usage may damage susceptible crops.

WEATHER AND GROWING CONDITIONS

Ensure that rain is not imminent for 3 hours post treatment as the product must be applied to a dry crop. The best results are achieved when weeds are actively growing in good soil and weather conditions. Results may be limited if rain falls shortly after application.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Resistance to certain herbicides has been observed in a few annual grasses (e.g. Blackgrass, Wild oats and Italian ryegrass); this may reduce the level of control achieved. Weed resistance strategies should be carried out to avoid resistance occurring. Resistant biotypes may occur if herbicides with the same mode of action are repeatedly used to treat the same place. The development of these biotypes may become a dominating factor.

A weed species is deemed to be resistant when continual healthy growth has been observed after an appropriate treatment. Resistance can be avoided if a resistance management strategy is undertaken. It is advised that herbicides should be combined with cultural control measure programmes. For more information, refer to the guidelines published by the Weed Resistance Action Group, these are available from the HGCA and CPA or consult your distributor, crop adviser or product manufacturer.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Crops	Maximum Individual Dose	Maximum Total Dose	Water Volume	Timings/Comments
All edible & non-edible crops (stubble)	5.0 L/ha	5.0 L/ha	100-500 litres of water per hectare	Treat post-harvest and prior to sowing/planting following crops. The ground must not be cultivated directly before or after spraying. Straw must either be cleared or cut short before spreading evenly. Apply to couch grass during active growth, after developing three to four leaves.
Grassland	5.0 L/ha	5.0 L/ha	100-500 litres of water per hectare	Apply prior to grazing/mowing when growth reaches 30-60cm and is not thick or without mature seeds. Or, apply to re-growth once grazing/mowing has occurred. Apply to couch grass during active growth, after developing three to four leaves. Positive results have been observed for grassland renewal treatment and re-sowing between July & August.
Green cover not being used for crops	5.0 L/ha	5.0 L/ha	100-500 litres of water per hectare	For optimum results controlling perennial weeds, allow 21 days of growth prior to spraying and 5 days prior to cultivating or drilling. Annual weed control requires 24 hours before cultivating. Apply to couch grass during active growth, having developed three to four leaves.
Apples & Pears (around)	5.0 L/ha	5.0 L/ha	100-500 litres of water per hectare	Apply in spring and summer or post-harvest. Do not spray around trees which are less than 3 years old. Tree trunks and branches must be avoided, and ensure spraying does not occur when trees are in flower. Prior to spraying, discard root suckers and side shoots. Do not spray in conditions where the temperature exceeds 25°C or if particularly windy. Spray in the evening during hot, drought prone days. Respect a pre-harvest interval of 30 days if applied in spring and summer.
Amenity grassland	5.0 L/ha	5.0 L/ha	100-500 litres of water per hectare	To be used when weeds are fully grown. Apply to couch grass when it has developed three to four leaves.
Hard surfaces	5.0 L/ha	5.0 L/ha	100-500 litres of water per hectare	Diamond can be used on railway tracks, sidings and ballasts as well as surrounding areas. Between March and the end of September, Diamond can be used as a pre-emergence treatment, provided that the weeds are actively growing and tillering has not yet occurred. Apply to couch grass when it has developed three to four leaves. Ensure there is no spray drift landing onto adjacent crops.
Amenity Vegetation	5.0 L/ha	5.0 L/ha	100-500 litres of water per hectare	Applications should be made to bare soil for both areas destined for planting and to bare soil which surrounds the plants. Applications should be made to fully developed weeds. Apply to couch grass when it has developed three to four leaves.